THE LOTTERY OF PATENTS. INVENTIONS LIKE GOLD MINES IN MORE WAYS THAN ONE.

Success Due to Merit, to Business Ability or to Pure Chance - Fortunes Made on Patents That Didn't Exist-Small Reward Some Inventors-Elements of Success

it is common to speak of a patent as a gold the and the simile is much nearer the truth than many persons suspect. The trouble with copie is that they have no definite idea of verage value of a gold mine. There are gold mines which pan out so well at the at every one rushes to invest in them. which prove to be good for nothing after surface is scraped off. These are very like some patents that could be named. Then there d mines which in the opinion of experts id be paying investments, but in which it impossible to strike the right vein. It een calculated that if the output of all gold mines in the world during the past years were put together and divided ong those who have worked in these gold felds the profits would not yield more than as a week for each man, whereas the average e of men of all classes in other occupation s \$14 a week. That is to say, a man is practically laving odds of 14 to 8 against himself when he rushes off to the gold fields on the chance bettering his condition.

has also been calculated that if all the money realized by inventors were set against the amount spent in protecting and developall classes of patents, good and bad, it would be found that the inventors were about \$80,000,000 out of pocket in the past fifty years. Many great fortunes have undoubtedly been made on patents, but comparatively few of them by the original inventors. Enormous sums have been realized from monopolies and royalties, but they are not equal to the fortunes that have been spent in patenting and experimenting the worthless inventions. It is said by those familiar with such things that quite as much money is spent before the patent is applied for is spent afterward, and that out of every ten Inventions which have enlisted capital for their development only one or two ever get far enough considered worth patenting. A well known firm of patent attorneys in Washington o divide an income of \$50,000 a year after aving \$20,000 for expenses said once that they t believe that during the twenty years had been in business all their customers it together had made as much profit out of the atents themselves as the firm had made out of the fees for applying for them. One of the firm, in running over the indexes of some old ledgers, said he was frequently struck by the small number of patents that ever came to anything. Of 240 applied for during one period of six months. a single one ever teached the market while during another period of six months three very valuable patents were secured, two of which are now world famous.

Patents and gold mines resemble each other very much in one respect; there are no infallible signs by which one may recognize the bonanyas. No matter what the prospectors and assaysts may say, the mine must be worked before its value can be known. No matter what your theories may be, nothing but the world's market can determine the value of a patent. Some of the most promising inventions have failed from some very simple but unforeseen cause As an example, take the case of the man who invented a telephone system by which it was possible to hold communication with ships t sea without any direct connection with the shore itself. A vessel might be passing Fire Island ten miles out at sea and a man on shore sland ten intles out at sea and a man on shore ould talk to the captain through an ordinary elephone transmitter just as if he had been onnected by the central office in the ordinary ray on shore. Why was not this invention forth millions? Simply because there was o way by which the man on the shore could ing up the man on the ship. If he happened to be listenting, with the receiver at this ear, we could not ring a bell.

ittle index of the size and suit which is placed on the upper corner of each card. There hever was any valid patent on that device, although two manufacturing concerns controlled the market with it for twenty years. One of them was using it to such good purpose that he was driving his competitors out of business, and one of his rivals determined to spend a little money to see if it was worth while to fight it. What he discovered led him to go to the fortunate owner of the disputed patent and show his hand. Instead of going to law about it, he proposed to keep the matter quiet and to draw up an agreement, which should be published far and wide, in which he contracted to pay a royalty from then on, it being understood that there was to be used as a big bluff to keep the rest of the trade from making any inquiries on their own account. When the patent should have expired the rivals looked it up and found to their surprise that there was no patent to expire and that an invention at one time rated as worth at least \$1.000.000 had always been public property. It is very difficult to say what are the elements which go to make a patent successful.

It is very difficult to say what are the eleents which go to make a patent successful,
here is a great deal of luck in it in the first
are, and there is a great deal more in the way
e patent is handled in the second place. The
tle rubber stopper with the wire lever attached
it which is now used on every beer-bottle
a good example of fine business management
the handling of an apparently trifling invenon. The endless difficulties and disappointents of the Holland torpedo boat people are
good example of hard luck.

ts of the Holland torpedo boat people are od example of hard luck. one very valuable inventions, through bad agement chiefly, have been sold for a mere Every one knews the hooked evelet his now universal on boots and shoes. The that invented it found that none of the companies would take the thing up unless it a moreoly of it and that they regarded opoly of it, and that they regarded a freak idea, which it would take was a freak idea, which it would take re machinery to make, even for a test, did not go they said they would have on tonly this machinery, but a lot of uncosts and shoes. The inventor finally opnoter to get what he could for it, and for his trouble. It is said that \$600 sum realized by the inventor, while the other manufacturers have run into the sof thousands every year.

paying stage, and then suddenly les for their owners when the patent es for their owners when the patent an out. The typewriter is an exstain. The ince who believed in reasons for giving up all hope of success. The man who had the genor the whole South in 1877 sold only esting a vear, three of them in one syile, Ala. It was not until the part of the patents had expired by made any money on the typey one made any money on the type-Bell offered to sell a half interest in phone to his next-door neighor for and the neighbor laughed at the absurdity

patent rights and would have done a most remarkable piece of luck, of the telephone's invention Lord in this country and he took back Scatland one of the crude instru-Bell had made, intending to ex-ist college classes as an American At that time the transmitter had my on the unner side and wills the spring on the upper side, and while the was knocking about among the scientiscage in its journey across the ocean this somehow got bent upward. When Lord came to give the promised exhibition and when Lord to to give the promised exhibition and not work, because the spring was to much. It is almost impossible but it is nevertheless a fact, that it fred to the giant intellect of this last to press that spring down again it to appears to his sufficience for apologize to his audience for e much advertised experiment. previous to application for a in England, and when the great validity of the Bell patents came et was sought to prove this pre-ation, and this lecture was a case in was conclusively proved that there publication in this lecture, because onld not work. Had Lord Kelwin

sometimes in the manage and the machines that they put are simply dreams and they spend is in the pursuit of phantoms which trained machinist could tell them were Perpetual motion, air ships and things and seem to have a special attraction lanced minds. In air compressing the confession of the special straction when who did not know enough about to be aware that it heats air to and that when it expands again it successful inventors are men who have

which their invention is to be applied.

or have at least made themselves familiar with the laws governing the processes which they seek to improve. There are cases in which inventors have discovered new laws or new applications of old ones, especially in chemical processes. The Bessemer converter is a familiar example. The cyanide process of washing gold and the manufacture of acetylene gas are others. Some inventors have had courage enough to dispute the established facts of science, as in the case of some recent experiments in fog signalling, in which the inventor used a principle which was denied by such eminent authorities as Tyndail and Prof. Henry. The funny part of it was that the inventor was right. The most learned men sometimes make very curious mistakes. the inventor was right. The most learned men sometimes make very curious mistakes. Twenty-five years ago, when the curved ball was introduced into baseball, it was pronounced by scientists as an optical illusion. The writer was present when three posts were driven into the diamond on the ball grounds at Cincinnati and a ball pitched round the middle post to convince people of the truth of what is now regarded as a very common phenomenon. Inventors sometimes make absurd mistakes, but it is not often that one takes a refusal properly stamped by the Patent Office, for a patent. A man walked into the office of a patent lawyer in Washington and set upon the floor a rough model of a churn for which he wanted a patent. I pon being asked what he had invented about it that was new, he said. He didn't know that there was anything new about it, but as he was going to sell patent rights he had the patent was going to sell patent rights he was the said to the patent rights he had the search as the said to sell patent rights he was the said the said to sell patent rights he was soing out it, but as he was going to sell patent that he had to have a patent and was willing pay for it." It was useless for the lawyer about it, but as he was going to sell patent rights he had to have a patent and was willing to pay for it. It was useless for the lawyer to explain that patents were granted only for new inventions. The countryman insisted and finally laid down \$100 as a retainer, and left his name and address, saying he had been told he could get a patent if he went to a good man. The lawyer took the money and tried hard to make out a claim for something, but it was useless and the grant was refused. He sent his client the official notice from the Patent Office, without comment, and thought no more about it.

About a year afterward in walked the same man, his face all smiles. "You done it, I knew you could," he said. "I was told you was the best in the business and it was cheap at a hundred." The lawyer was completely taken aback and asked what he meant. "Why that 'ere patent," said the countryman, "the minute I got my eyes on that patent and the seal on it all O K. I cut a stencil with the date that I've sold rights in eighteen counties for \$40,000". It is well known that there is very little money.

It is well known that there is very little money in surface washing or placer mining for gold and that all the big profits are made out of long and patient development of deep mines. The same is true of patents. There is very little profit in invention which can be realized upon almost immediately. They are mere surface washings. All the big things have taken time and patience to bring to perfection, and any inventor who finds himself making quick profits may be sure they will be short-lived, although he may have a good thing while it lasts, like the pigs-in-clover puzzle. Confidence, tenacity of purpose and capital are the requisites for building up big fortunes on the foundation of a patent; the thing itself must have intrinsic merit to begin with or it must fall before long. It is well known that there is very little money

gin with or it must fall before long.

There are a great many worthless invertions out of which money has been made, by it will usually be found that it was not it invention, but the shrewd business abilit and advertising back of it which made it. and advertising back of it which made money. A group of business men were cussing this subject in a cigar store in Wington one day and one of them insisted no invention, without absolute merit of kind, would ever pay. Another, noted his skill in advertising, contended that most absurd thing, if properly pushed, when a money maker and he offered to bet if he had \$10,000 capital he could take an a feet worthless inventions and make a feet had \$10,000 capital he could take an a feet worthless inventions and make a feet had \$10,000 capital he could take an a feet worthless inventions and make a feet had \$10,000 capital he could take an accordance with the same and make a feet had \$10,000 capital he could take an accordance with the same and make a feet had \$10,000 capital he could take an accordance with the same and the same accordance with the same accordance w lutely worthless invention and make a fortune out of it if it was a thing that could be advertised in a catchy way. The business roan agreed to find the capital if the other could produce the invention that would fit the proposition. In a few days he got out a model and applied for a patent. It was simply a small cylinder with a string tied to it and be proposed to pretend that if the cylinder were soaked in a basin of water and the string tied round a person's wrist or ankle that some mysteri-

In a basin of water and the string tied round a person's wrist or ankle that some mysterious electrical currents would impart new life and energy and cure all manner of diseases.

The absurdity of the whole thing, especially the pretence that a string, and not a wire, would convey electrical currents, compelled the man of capital to withdraw his offer, even at the expense of losing his bet, but the advertiser insisted that it was part of the bargain that the invention was to be unquestionably worthless and after talking it over for two or three days he finally prevailed on the capitalist to go into it. The \$10,000 was immediately drawn upon for advertising and testimonials were obtained in the usual way from people whose credulity was eyen greater than

From the Chicago Evening Post.

The farmer had just arrived in town.

"What," he asked of his new-found friend,
"is a bunco steerer, anyway? I have seen a
great deal about them in the papers,"
"Of course," replied his friend, 'you know
what a bunk is?"
"Certainly," replied the farmer.

"Well, a bunco steerer is merely a man who
steers another man to his bunk when he is unable to find it himself. He is a guide, a philosopher, and a friend. And now, that question
disposed of, I would like to show you where
you are sure of getting not less than \$50 for \$1
if you follow my advice.

"If You See It in 'The Sun.' It's So." This is usually as true of an advertisement as if a news or editorial statement.—Adv.

DALY BOOK SALE RESULTS.

New York Shown to be a metrican System of Catalogasing Over the English—The Hiritish—Nonck-Out" Lacking in Sales Herritish—Higher Prices in New York Than in London. As is should always be no less a pleasure to be a means of enlightenment to others than to be enlightened, the manager- of the recent sale of Augustin Daly's library, from the preparation of the catalogue to the captions of the auction, have every right to the satisfaction and agents on the catalogue and some priories of British booksellers and the periodicals of their souls in the face of petulant carpings of British booksellers and the periodicals which opened their columns to the fatter. Those dear and superior men were so sorry that the books were to be sacrificed at the prices which would be paid in this country that their saurian tears added salt to the sat at their settlers came over to tell about it. The face that having had time to occitate and soberly to reduce, they are now writing that they can be considered and superior to reduce they are now writing that they can be considered and superior men were so sorry that their saurian tears added salt to the saa as their letters came over to tell about it. The face that having had time to occitate and soberly to reduce, they are now writing that they can be a superior of the supe

to a discussion of the Daly catalogue, which with all its deplored defects was manifestly sufficient for the Athenacum contributor to draw upon thus heavily. Still he wails:

"Beyond excellence of paper and typography, it is difficult to say much in favor of the sale catalogue of the late Mr. Augustin Daly's library which is being sold at the American Art Galleries in New York The whole transaction appears to have been carried out with precipitation and with a fine disregard of the interests of the Daly estate. The original intention was we believe to have the sale held in London, and those who know any thing at all about such mitters do not need to be told that London is an infinitely better market for such a library than New York " There was a time, no doubt, when London

as the greatest book market of the world was the best place to buy books or to hold a sale ust as London or Paris offered the best market for great paintings, a position which New-York has taken from them, and the English were not prepared to awake to find New York the best book market also. The fact, howdreds of bids sent over here from London n one book or manuscript of the thousands in the catalogue went back to them. J. O. Wright received bids from abroad on 270 lots of the catalogue. Many of the books wanted by these bidders brought from 20 to 25 per cent. more than the Englishmen offered for them. Their bids were rarely within 10 per cent. of the prices at which the books sold. Thomas F. Kirby received cable bids which were absolutely useless. J. W. Bouton received a cable bid for a book on which he was not even the next highest bidder. So much for those who do not need to be told that London is an infinitely better market for such a library than New York.

The Athenaum article continues: "The books and autographs, for one thing, would have been adequately catalogued; the catalogue. (for the loan of a copy of which the present writer is indebted to Mr. Frank Sabin), as it now stands would be a credit to a third-rate now stands would be a credit to a third-rate provinctal auctioneer."

This statement at least no one here has a disposition to challenge. The Atheraum might even have indulged in the luxury of a single adjective and said that it would be a "great" credit to him. Such an auctioneer night even have been discovered after a time by London.

telephone transmitter just as if he had been connected by the central office in the ordinary way on shore. Why was not this invention worth millions? Simply because there was no way by which the man on the shore could ring up the man on the shore could ring up the man on the shore to be listenting, with the receiver at this ear, be could hear and talk to the man on the shore. Strange as it may seen, some very large fortunes have been made out of patents which never existed. The squeezer mark on playing cards is a case in point. This mark is the little index of the size and suit which is placed on the upper corner of each card. There

relief amout if a did experanted, atthems, better in the content of the content o

letters, fourteen of which Mr. Daly had, "I must own," says the Athenaum writer, "to lamentable ignorance of Solomon Smith and his works." "Come over," said an old time reader, "come over into America and be helped. One of the humorous aspects of the little international incident is furnished in some "before and after" letters which the execu-

upon and pondered. The British solicitude was touching. There was such danger of sacrifice. Why even in London, Mr. Wheeler pointed out, at the William Wright sale early last year, Mr. Wright had to go in and protect himself, the offerings of the bidders were so low. Judge Daly, remembering some of the lawyers who had proved too much before him, doubtless, mildly asked why if London were so excellent a place for the auction of valuable libraries, Mr. Wright was under the necessity of protecting himself at the sale. Mr. Wheeler's reply is not recorded, but Mr. Wheeler when his American visit was completed went home. No English bookseller came over to the sale. Mr. Wright's library, by the way, the Athengeum says is the only by the way, the Athenoeum says is the only one comparable with Mr. Daly's in respect of the drama sold in recent years.

one comparable with Mr. Dalv's in respect of the drama sold in recent years.

With the bids sent here from London as a criterion, the Dalv executors feel that they have a sufficiently definite idea now of what the London dealers would have offered for the books had they been put up at auction there, and they are convinced of the wisdom of their selection of New York as the place of sale, as well as satisfied with the results. The estimates here of what the proceeds of the sale would be ran from \$150,000 to \$200,000. The Athenaum said that in London Mr. Dalv was believed to have spent from \$146,000 to \$150,000 on his library. The books brought at the American Art Galleries \$166,035.65. With the autograph letters and other documents. Prints, playbills, photo-85.65. With the autograph letters and documents, prints, playbills, photohs, plays, &c., which made up Part III. (3)
e general catalogue, the total proceeds of
hrary portion of the Daly sale were \$173.b, out of the grand total of the auction of
teneral collection of \$137,299.90. Mr.
ht said that to the best of his estimate,
if it upon his knowledge of the London
tet and the bids sent over here from there,
cooks would not have brought within 60
eachs. The lasses on particular books of in The Sux in the daily reports in the Sex in the daily reports It may be of interest to mention lines, bad, which cost Mr. Daly than \$22,000 brought at the auction \$5,000. It is perhaps not surprising ther sent recently to the executors to large London firm in the book on both is made that the London that the executors did pretty well as the reterration that they compared to the content of the content of the content of the compared to the content of the content of

REBUILDING LINCOLN'S TOMB. Its Reconstruction Made Necessary by Improper Foundations.

The work of rebuilding the monument of President Abraham Lincoln in Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, Ill., is now going on. The monument was begun in 1869 and completed in 1871, under the direction of the National Lincoln Monument Association, of which Richard J. Oglesby of Illinois was President. After it was built it was discovered that the founda-

and with the Character of the circumstant that is a second of the control of the control of the circumstant that is a second of the circum

freely through the fluky weather prevailing in these parts at some seasons; by her auxiliary power alone she can be driven six or saven knots an hour. She will carry everything that anybody living at the points touched at could require, selling these things, it may be for cash, but more commonly exchanging them for the produce of the country, which is brought back to Colon and there transshipped. Capt Palmer has been trading on that coast for five years. This new vessel, which he has bad built expressly for the route, was constructed at the shipxards of James E. Bayles's Sons. Port Jelferson, but She has had no trial except on her tip from Port Jefferson to this city, but she bids fair to be speedy, as well as stanch. Her cabin is not large, but it is plenty big enough for the use that will be required of it, and it has one very agreeable feature, namely, ample head room. Off the cabin there is one stateroom, for the captain. She is plainly fitted below, and yet with every practical requirement for convenience and comfort.

From the Chicago Times-Herald. "How did you finally get rid of that man who wanted you to become a millionaire by letting him put you in on the ground floor of a mining scheme?"
"Oh, I gaye him 25 cents to buy his lumch."

blotting out, for the time being, a too powerful appreciation of the ineffable sorrow of this life as she is lived by-

"Wait a minute," exclaimed Ex-Tank No. 7. the parliamentarian and kicker. "Am I to understand that these meetings are going to be allowed to degenerate into exploitations of Longfellowish wooziness on the part of every hot-air pumper

"The sergeant-at-arms will place No. 7 in the chilled ante-chamber for twelve minutes for lodging a fri volous protest." said the Chief Ex-Tank. rising and frowning severely. "Twenty-two will

After the parliamentarian and kicker had been dragged from the room into the cold storage compartment, Ex-Tank No. 22 proceeded:

"Well, I decided to make it twenty seven, and no more, and up around Thirty-second street I went in and got the twenty-seventh and pulled out my \$48 to liquidate for the same, having no scrap metal in my change pocket. It was about 9 o'clock at night, and there weren't so many bulb lights up around that way as there are now, and I hadn't any more 'n got out of the door -I was keeping on my course, as if I was stepping rail fences when I was necked. What d've think of that-me necked, that had been up against everything in this town from the days when Harry Hill was-well, I got mine, there and then, hist as if I'd only stepped off the ferry, the first time in straight from Painted Post, or Peoria, or Peru. Ind. And I got it right. There were two of 'em. and while one of them held my lid back so that I could have seen the nails in the heels of my shoes if it had been light enough, the other one just

clasped his fingers around that roll as if he knew more about where it was than I did - which he no doubt did. "This is too much of the batter for you to have on you all at one and the same time. Tommy, the chap who copped my wad had the gall to say to me while the other fellow was still necking me You got a list to starboard now from packing it

around. And look how we need the money, too! "Then my head was suddenly released - this all happened in a dark doorway into which I was vanked and I got a hard folt on the left ear and then another one on the right and how long I leaned up against that doorway, making a map of the Milky Way from those two hard pushes, I don't know. It was long enough for the pair of cheerful opportunity graspers to mingle with the madding crowd, anyhow. I stooped down,

there were quite a lot of young gentlemen with cold groy eyes and little or no chins who were taiking about their chances of being bound over for Special Sessions for second-story jobs of that sert, and who calculated with great interest on the size of the bits' they were due to get. They gave me a chance to wash up down there, and when I got before the Magistrate he permitted me to spiel my tale. I was dead sober and pretty darned eloquent, and I handed the old gentleman such a straight bill of lading that he just nedded me loose, althouse I was charged with having been drunk and disorderly and resisting an officer. "I walked out into the sunlight of that Sunday morning, sore as a stone-bruise, and with half an idea of burrowing a hole under New York and blowing it into the air. I had seventy cents left in change out of my forty eight dollar roll, and I shot four in so quick that the speak-casy barkeep stared at me. Then I went out and walked and thought about what a nice old town New York would look like in ashes.

"I leaned against the iron fence around a church when I got thred walking, and I guess the drowsy music of the organ inside, that had just started playing, put me too sleep. Anyhow, I got shook awake by a fine-looking chap with a plug hat and a serious face. His wife and little girl were standing some distance away. They were about to enter the church. I started down the street. After I had gone about twenty feet I heard the petter of little feet, and the little girl belonging to

peddled iin and silk badges at the Fair Grounds in Detroit, trying to make enough to stake myself to a ride back to New York, but I couldn't get hold of enough of the papers to do it that way; the best I could do was to seize out enough to get woozed up in my longing to be back in this little old town, and it looked like Detroit forever and a day for me when one morning I walked down to the Windsor ferrybeat and bought a bunch of tickets for some rides back and forth. I wanted to make myself think I was riding on a ferry around this neck of it. When I got over to the dinky little Canadian town of Windsor the second time, I concluded to get off and take a walk around. Then I came back to take the ferry to Detroit again. I was about a block from the Windsor ferry house when a dark-looking chap with a foreign accent tackled me.

oking chap with a foreign accent tackled me.

"Going acrose? he asked me.
"Yep, said I. "Likewise am L' said he. But I should like to have you carry a bit of a package over for me, if you don't mind. I judge you are not prospering particularly"
"Not enough to give me that world weary feel "Not enough to give me that Tobis guy had a little smuggling on hand, and he wanted to pass the goods to me. I was ready for it, at that. I don't say it was dead right, but I was ready for it. We went to a little second-floor room, and he handed me a small parcel, which I stuffed into my back maker.

pocket.
"'I do this, only in case they suspect me—I have had previous trouble at this point," the chap said "I nodded.
"Well,' said I. it's not highway robbery or arson.

"Well," said Lit's not highway robbery or arson, and I guess the Government can stand to let me have a ride back to where I belong."
"I can't understand why the chap trusted me as he did, but I suppose he never had his lamps off me from the time we separated to go to the ferry by different routes. When I got aboard the boat Lsaw him, all right, on the upper deck. We held no sort of communication, as a matter of course, during the ride over to Dytroit. He was, as he had anticipated, searched with particular care when he got into the hands of the customs people, while I just slouched over the gangplank with my hands in my pockets. while I just somened over the gangplank with my hands in my pockets.

"I waited for him up at the top of Woodward avenue, and then we went to another small room, where he passed me a century without any dicker ing. Then he opened up the little package I had toted across the stream for him. I never saw

They are worth about \$15,000," he told me with

for it?'
"Nix, Rochambeau.' I told him, 'I may have been a contrabandist for once, but I am several geographical leagues from being a thict."
"Which virtuous sentiment be properly appland." ed, and one hour and tifteen minutes later I was on ed, and one hour and fifteen minutes later I was on the varnished car, bound hitherward, with "——"And have you forgiven New York?" inquired the whole club in breathless suspense.
"Yes "replied Ex Tank No. 22.
A great sigh of relief went around the room.
"Then I guess we're safe, and can go right on in the same old way," said the Chief Ex Tank, rising, and the meeting was over.

SHEEP SHEARING BY STEAM

An Expert Takes the Fleeces Off at About the Rate of Two in Five Minutes. From the Chicago Record.

Sycamone, Ill., April 12.-The modern tendency to trim closer in every line of business has at last overtaken the poor sheep; and hereafter the simile, "as a shorn lamb," should be revised to read "machine shorn." all these years of head and horse clipping by the "mover," the sheep-shearer has managed to hold his own with the venerable springback shears; and even now, so far as speed is concerned, the professional hand sheep-shearer rields little, wany, to the machine. For all that

Paducan, Ky., April 14.—The Commercial Club of this city this morning forwarded to Admiral Dewey as unique an invitation as was ever issued by a Kentucky town. It was in the form of a silver-mounted cabinet containing a dozen quart bottles of bourbon whiskey more than twenty years old. The invitation was handsomely ebgraved upon the case and announced to the Admiral that the people of the thriving little city of Paducah would be pleased to have the hero of Manila Bay honor them with a visit during his approaching tour of the middle Western States. The invitation was duplicated in embossed work on a solid silver bottle, which was filled with old "Kentucky Dew" and occupied the centre of the case.

are not competent advisers as to the merits of the paper. Those who read it and advertise in it will confirm its established reputation for being the best newspaper, as well as the leading advertising medium for reliable efferings.

the man who had shook me awake was standing alongside me with the penny that she had to put in the church-box held out in her little fist:

"Will oo take zis, poor man? she said to me, and, not wanting to snub the child, I took the penny and walked on.

"Say, how was that? Enough to make a man fall in love with the situation, wasn't it? Little girls on the street taking me for such a castaway on the shores of time—me, that hadn't done a thing but push in a few hooters the night before, to efface temporarily the ineffable sorrow of life—that they felt like staking me to pannies.

"I'm going ay-way from this,' said I, right off, then, and it was also then that I scratched New York. I had in my pockets thousand—mile takeston a railroad going west, and I got on a train just thirty minutes later and never got off until the steam rattler pulled into Distroit. I wanted to get right far away from New York, as I say.

"Oh, well, yes, I came back. The man with a grievance against this town doesn't hang on to It long. The old hunch to be back in the real puddle guts you up around the neck when you re long ecough in one of the imitation burgs to get to thinking, and that's what happened to me. I peddled tin and silk badges at the Fair Grounds in Detroit, trying to make enough to stake myself to a ride back to New York, but I couldn't get hold to greatly 500 per cent., and a like increase in some other States would put the Socialist party in a position of prominence such as it has not occupied since its organization, type years ago. In the position of prominence such as it has not occupied since its organization twelve years ago. In the election of 1892 the Socialists polled 21,000 votes in the whole country, and at the Presidential election of 1896 they polled 33,000 votes, a gain of about 50 per cent , which if not exceeded this year would give the Socialists in the whole country a total of about 50,000, a figure materially less than indicated by the Rhode Island election

As a matter of fact, however, the Rhode Island figures are probably a better guide than those of four years ago, for it is undeniable that the Socialist party, especially in New England, has been making rapid gains during the past four years. In the Presidential election of 1896 the Socialist vote in Massachusetts was 2,114; last year in the contest for Governor it was 19,040, an increase very much larger than shown in the Rhode Island figures. In Connecticut the Socialist party polled 1,223 votes four years ago, but last year in the State election, on a much reduced total the Socialist vote was 2 800

It is not, however, in the New England States only that the Socialist party has been making gains. In Wisconsin in 1896 no Socialist ticket was run; in 1898 the Socialist vote was 4.017 In Maryland four years ago there were 587 Socialist votes for President; last year the Socialist vote was 1,381. In California the Socialist vote four years ago was 1.600; two years ago it was 5.900 The Socialist vote in Illinois was 1.147 four years ago: two years ago it was 4.518. In Indiana the increase was from 329 to 1,715. In Kansas, in which there was no Socialist ticket four years ago, there were 642 Socialist votes last year. In Michigan, where there was no Socialist ticket four years ago, the Socialist vote was 1.100 two years ago. In Missouri it was 2.800: in New Jersey it was 5,458. In Ohio last year it was 2,439, although the Socialist parts had no State ticket there four years ago. In Washington there were 1.323 Socialist votes two yeas ago and the only State in which there was no material increase was New York, but on the reduced vote of 1898 the Socialist poll was 1,000 greater than in the Presidential election two years

preceding. Ordinarily, a third party which makes a gain in State or local elections is unable to preserve it during the more serious and exciting time of a Presidential contest, but with the Socialist party this is not the case, for its members, rarely electing a candidate, vote, as they say, in protest against existing conditions and they continue so voting entirely irrespective of the effect their action may have upon the election generally or upon the prospects of the leading parties engaged in it. Moreover, the interests of the Socialist parties have become by degrees much detached from those of the Bryanites with whom many Socialists fraternized politically in 1896. And as the conservative Democrats gain a larger measure of influence n party councils, the Socialists gain recruits from among the Bryan radicals and this is especially true in New England where the supremact f the Republicans is so well established. That the Socialist party will poll 100,000 votes in the Presidential election this year is the most modest estimate of politicians and that it will poll as many as 250,000 votes is thought probable by many.

TRAILING SHEEP.

May Be the Last Great Drive Across States From the Pacific Northwest.

J. I. Carson, a well-known sheep drover, 1 n Portland preparing to start "on the trail with 8,500 yearling wethers, purchased in Morrow county. He says he would like to buy about 6,000 more, but remarked: "They are holding 'em toe high for me. I am willing to pay \$2.25 a head for wethers, and \$2.75 for ewes, but eastern Oregon sheepmen think they are worth more, so we can't trade."

Mr. Carson says he will start his big flock early in May. Just as soon as the sheep have been shorn. He will probably ship by train from Heppner to Huntington, and ferry across the Snake River near the terminus of the Oregon. Railroad and Navigation. He has not yes solved the problem as regards crossing Wyoming, as the new quarantine law of that State was framed to prevent sheep "trailing" across its lands. He is thinking, therefore, of spending the summer and fall in the Wood River Mountains, and will decide in the meantime

how to invade Wyoming.

He thinks this will be the last band of sheet "trailed" across the State of Idaho, as the Snake River plains are now nearly all claimed for range, and the water has been about all taken up. In one locality he will have a twentyfive mile drive between watering places, and as six miles a day is a fair day's travel, the sheep a stretch. He will drive over this region in the night time, as the weather will be 100 hot to enable the animals to travel without water. The country along there is sage-brush and The country along there is sage-brush and sand, and great care will have to be exercised in order to avoid losing sheep. He will provide the band with twenty bells, he says, and by counting these and the black sheep frequently, the men will be able to miss any large bunch that might be left behind.

"Trailing sheep across Oregon, Idaho and Wyoming used to be a picnic," Mr. Carson says, "when the country was open, but now we expect more or less trouble from people who claim the grass all along the route. We can hunt and fish while the sheep are resting during the best of the day, and our frequent change of location creates perpetual novelty. Once in a while some irate farmer or cattleman gets after us, fearing our flocks will cat his grass all up before we get by, but we have thus far avoided any serious trouble, and we hope to pull through without any in this our last trailing venture across Idaho."

Mr. Carson has been purchasing Oregon sheep for the "trail" for quite a number of years, he says, but never had to pay as much for them as now. "Five years ago," he said, "I bought all the vearings I wanted at \$1 a head in eastern Oregon, and drove them through to Central City, Neb., where I had them fed on corn that cost eight cents a bushel, and on hay at \$2 a ton, delivered. And yet our firm made no money out of the transaction—just came out even. We hope to make money now." sand, and great care will have to be exercised

Told by Surgeon-General Sternberg. From the Chicago Record.

Surgeon-General Sternberg of the Army says that when he was going into the battle of Bull Run the Irish Sergeant-Major of his regiment came to him with a hig heg of gold coin weighing

"Doctor, I know that I'm to be kilt entire ? an' I want you to take care of this money and see that it gets to the ould folks at home There was no time to remonstrate, or

ping the bag into the Surgeon's lap, the Irishman hurried away to his place at the head of the column. All throught two bloody days Dr. Sternberg carried that hag of gold with his surgical-instruments, and it was a burden and embarrassment to him. He tried to get rid of it, but couldn't find any one wilting to accept or eyes to share the responsibility, and he couldn't throw it away for the sake of the "ould folks at home."

Toward the close of the second day the Surgeon was taken prisoner. He lost his surgical instruments and his medicine case, but clung to the gold, and making a belt of his necktie and handkerchief, thed it around his waist next to his skin to prevent its confiscation by his captors. During the long, hot and weary neach that followed the gold pieces chafed his flesh, and his waist became so sore and blistered as to cause him intense suffering, but he was bound that the "ould folks at home" should have the benefit of that money, and by the exercise of great caution and patience, managed to keep it until he was exchanged with other prisoners and got back to the Washington. There he found his regiment in camp, and one of the first men to welcome him was the Irish Bergeant-Major, who was so dealighted to learn that the doctor had saved his money that he got drunk and gambled it all away the first night. column. All throught two bloody days Dr. Stern-